Amusements.

B

ACADEMY OF MUSIC-2-S-The Black Crook. AMBERG THEATRE-8:15-Der Vogelhaendler.
AMERICAN FINE ARTS BUILDING-9 to 10:30-Architectural League Exhibition BIJOU THEATRE-2-8:30-A Society Fud. COADWAY THEATRE-S-The New South. RNEGIE MUSIC HALL-10 a. m. until 10 p. m.

The Dore Gallery. No. - 15-Fencing Master. COLUMBUS THEATRE-2-8:15-A Plag of Truce,
DALY'S THEATRE-2-8:15-School for Scandal,
DEN MUSEE-The World in Wax.
FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE-8:15-Deception. GARDEN THEATRE-S-The Mountebank-GRAND OPERA HOUSE-2-8-The Midnight Alarm. HARRIGAN'S THEATRE-2-S-Inc Miningal Austra.

HARRIGAN'S THEATRE-2-S-Mulligan Guarts' Ball.

HARRIGAN OPERA ROUSE-2-S-15-Rip Van Winkle.

HERRMANN'S THEATRE-2-S-30-Caste.

HOTTS MADISON SQUARE THEATRE-2-Concert.

8:30-A Trip to Chinatown.
ROSTER & BIAL'S-2-8-Vaudeville. LYCEUM THEATRE-2-8:15-Am ricans Abroad. MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE-8-The Isle of Cham-

PALMER'S THEATRE-S:15-Artistocracy STANDARD THEATRE-8:15-The Masked Bail. STAR THEATRE-8:15-Romeo and Juliet. TONY PASTOR'S-S-Vaudeville.
UNION SQUARE THEATRE-2-S-Captain Herne,

14TH STREET THEATRE-2-8-Blue Jeans

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Keep's Dress Shirts to Measure : 6 for \$9. None setter at any price. 869 and 811 Broadway, New-York, 829 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia. TRIBUNE TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS

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New-York Daily Tribune.

POUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 18, 1893.

TWELVE PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign .- Advocate-General Ran spoke for the prosecution in the Panama trials; M. Paul de Cassaciase challenged M. Dupuy-Dutemps, a mem-Ter of the Parliamentary Commission of Inquiry, to fight a duel. === It is announced that Monsignor Satolli is to reside in New-York. Forty-nine soldiers lost their lives by the burning of a railway train in Russia. === Great from the cold is reported throughout Europe.

Congress.-Both branches in session. == Sen ate: a bill to repeal the purchase of silver bullion was reported by Senator Sherman from the Phonee Committee, the Senate refused to pass the McGarrahan bill over the veto; the Anti-Option bill was discussed. ==== House: Mr. Brosius introduced a bill for the issue of 2 per cent bonds and the repeal of the silver purchase law.

Domestic .- Ex-President Rutherford B. Hayes died at Fremont, Ohio. = Edward Murphy, ir., was elected United States Senator by the New-York Legislature. Senators were chosen by many other Legislatures. == At Trenton George T. Werts was inaugurated Governor of New-Jersey.

The conviction of Carlyle W. Harris for murder in the first degree was affirmed by the Court of Appeals. ____ M. W. Stryker was inaugurated as President of Hamilton College; and Dr. C. K. Adams, as President of the University of onsin. == The Supreme Court of Colorado decided that Dr. T. Thatcher Graves, convicted of the murder of Mrs. Barnaby, should have a new trial. — The intensely cold weather continued throughout the country.

City and Suburban.-The annual dinner of the Now-York Typothetse took place at the Manhatan Athletic Club. == The Holland Society annual dinner took place at the Hotel Brunswick The long-continued cold spell was broken. the thermometer showing a marked rise in tempera-Another steamship came into port with her spirit compass frozen, ____ A spare propeller broke loose in the hold of the steamship Elsie, and the ship narrowly escaped being sunk The police made raids on a number of policy shops. - Stocks opened strong, declined steadily, and after numerous fluctuations closed in the midst of a rally. The final changes were generally declines. Money on call ruled at 2 1-2 per cent.

The Weather .- Forecast for to-day : Fair, followed by cloudiness and perhaps snow at night; Temperature yesterday: Highest, 18 degrees; lowest, 6; average, 11 7-8.

Brooklyn seems to be in a serious condition in point of water supply. The existing situation can be traced directly to indifference and neglect on the part of the city authorities extending over many years. Even now the City Works Commissioner admits that he is not dealing frankly with the public. The evils of ring and gang rule will be brought home most impressively to every citizen if the water supply gives out at this season of the year. Temporizing in a matter of this importance is the

The Rapid-Transit Commissioners are still hoping that a bidder for the underground franchise will come to the front. At all events, they have decided to hold the franchise in abevance and, as far as possible, to comply with the wishes of any bidder who may offer himself. Meantime, in order to meet the demand for increased transportation facilities they will endeavor to secure extensions of the present elevated lines. In doing this we are glad to see that they intend to guard the rights of both the city and the travelling public.

Mr. Croker has authorized Speaker Sulzer to prepare the amendments to the Ballot law which are to be adopted by the Legislature. There is to be a blanket ballot, but the objectionable

the paster the Tammany managers have found the bill just reported to repeal the silver purthat they can muster their voters and make sure that they vote right almost as certainly compromising provision for coinage. If Mr. as under the old method. The paster will be Sherman is right, few of the Republican Senno more obnoxious with a blanket ballot than ators are unwilling, in the present emergency. at present, however, and it will be a manifest to support such a bill as the one reported by advantage to get rid of the large number of him. The test should be made without delay, ballots which under the existing law have to and if Senator Carlisle is also right in his judghe folded by every voter

Carlyle W. Harris is not entitled to a new trial. It has been made after full deliberation, and the Masons leading to it are exhaustively set forth by Judge Gray. The case is one of the most noted in our recent criminal annals. Harris's trial last March for the murder of his wife by morphine poisoning being followed with intense interest by multitudes of people. The decision of the highest court reflects may be involved by deferring it another year, credit both upon Recorder Smyth, whose decisions regarding novel legal points are upheld. and upon Assistant District-Attorney Wellman, who successfully conducted the prosecution. An application in Harris's behalf for a new trial, on the ground of newly discovered evidence, will soon be made,

EX-PRESIDENT HAYES.

Ex-President Hayes, whose peaceful death is announced in this morning's dispatches, was a singularly pure-minded and exceedingly capable Executive. It was his misfortune to enter the Presidential office under the storm and stress of an electoral controversy which for many weeks menaced the Nation with political disruption. Throughout his term he was exposed to malevolent criticism and was pursued with rancorous hatred by partisan foes; yet his title to the office was indisputable, and his conduct at all times was irreproachable. If his nomination had not been effected by a coalition after a protracted and exciting factional struggle, and if his election had not been sanctioned by the Electoral Commission as the result of a political compromise, his Administration would have received general recognition as markedly statesmanlike and brilliant. It was the Administration under which specie resumption was accomplished and the refunding of the National debt was begun on a large scale. Indeed, the recent presperity of the United States must be attributed in large measure to the financial administration under President Haves. For leadership in the struggle for honest

finance President Hayes was qualified by his pre-eminent services in his own State. Ohio had been the battle-ground of anti-slavery before the war; it was also the battle-ground after the war, where the cause of honest money was to be upheld and a Democracy committed to flat currency and repudiation of National pledges was to be defeated. It was it the Ohio campaign . which preceded Governor Hayes's election to the Presidency that the victory for specie resumption and public faith was practically won. As the leader in that well-fought and closely contested canvass, it was reserved for him with the aid of Secretary Sherman to carry out the Resumption policy and to establish National credit on enduring foundations. This was the crowning glory of the Hayes Administration. It remains to this day his title to honorable fame among the greatest and most patriotic American Presidents.

President Hayes was persistently libelled while in office and after his retirement as a fraudulent Executive. Never were partisan defamers more unjust or illogical in their strictures and aspersions. No other President ever had so valid and incontestable a title to the office. Whatever may be said respecting the struggle over Returning Boards in the three contested Southern States, it cannot be denied that by the concurrent action of both houses of Congress and of the United States Supreme Court his title to the Presidency was supreme legislative council and the court of to receive practical suggestions respecting the passed upon, sanctioned and guaranteed. The last resort united in certifying to the validity of his election, and it was morally impossible for him to act otherwise than he did in taking his inauguration eath. He accepted the responsibilities of office with dignity, and endured with patience the aspersions and calumnics of disappointed and envenomed enemies. He did nothing to dishonor his high station and much to ennoble it.

REPEAL NOT COMPROMISE.

Senator Sherman has taken away the last slender hope of the Democrats in the Senate and elsewhere of shifting upon his shoulders and upon the Republicans as a party in Congress the responsibility for non-action or delay in the matter of repealing the Silver Purchase act. For two or three days past there has been an evident effort in progress to make Senator Sherman as chairman of the Senate Finance Committee responsible for the failure of the Senate to move actively for repeal. The Senator's action yesterday silences complaints on that score. Senator Carlisle, who is expected to be Secretary of the Treasury under Mr. Cleveland, has lately made some remarks intended as a sort of reply to Senator Sherman's statement that the silver danger would be promptly removed, if as many as ten Democratic Senators could be found to vote for repeal. He seems willing to give the impression that a larger number of Democrats will respect Mr. Cleveland's alleged request for some action. Yet close examination of his state ments fails to show that he has ventured distinctly to controvert the declaration of Mr. sherman. For when he speaks with confidence of a larger vote, it is not for a simple repeal. but for some "conservative measure" which may be found satisfactory to Democratic Senators.

It is only too well known what these Senators have considered a conservative measure. Almost unanimously they voted for unlimited coinage of silver, and doubtless believed they were quite conservative in so doing. With Mr. Bland in the House, they may be willing to vote for a repeal of the purchase act if silver coinage at the rate of \$4,000,000 per month is substituted. But this is not what the American delegates at the Brussels Conference warned European Powers to expect. Neither is it what the business world without distinction of party earnestly desires. Rarely have business men been so nearly unanimous in any matter as they now are in urging the straightforward and unconditional repeal of the silver purchase provision. They feel that, in the language of Mr. Carlisle himself not many days ago, this country has all the silver it can stand at present, and that the time has come to make foreign Powers understand the determination of the United States not to carry their burdens and difficulties for them any longer, nor to shelter them any longer from the consequences of silver demonetization.

Mr. Carlisle expresses the belief that a considerable change has occurred in the minds of many Democratic Senators, and it would be strange indeed if some of them were not influenced, by the same considerations which operate so powerfully with business men of all parties. But there is a very direct way to test capacity and meagre intelligence. There are the matter. Let Republican Senators insist some excellent men in the educational boards,

paster ballot is to be retained. By means of upon a direct vote, as early as possible, upon chase clause of the Sherman act, without any ment of his associates, the business world will have reason to thank this Congress for a wise The decision of the Court of Appeals is that and really conservative measure which may prove of great importance.

No conceivable partisan advantage can be gained by refusing or neglecting to do what practical business men of all parties consider essential to the safety of industries and commerce, and to the prosperity of the country. Senators who believe with Mr. Sherman that the repeal is needful, and that grave dangers will surely be unable to satisfy their constituents or their own consciences, if they seek to "put the Democrats into a hole" by exposing the country to risk or evil. The grand record of the Republican party has been made by honest and fearless discharge of duty, in full faith that the people will in the end do justice to those who serve them faithfully. It is much too late for Republican statesmen to be swayed by the notion that partisan advantage can be gained by refusing or neglecting any duty. When the Silver Purchase law was framed it was abundantly justified as the only compromise then possible by which the dangers of continued coinage could be averted. It offered a test of the ability of the United States alone to control the silver markets of the world. The test has been made, and it is now plain that safety lies only in compelling other nations to take their share of the task.

MR. SMALLEY'S CABLE LETTERS. The political situation in France remains without form and void. Every day has its revelations of public corruption and official dishonor; every night reputations are fouled or assassinated by conspirators and rumormongers; yet barricades do not rise in the size ts and the signs of an impending revolution are not multiplied. Never was public confidence in the honesty of the governing classes so the roughly impaired; and never was there more profound distruct of the tendencies of existing institutions; yet apparently the Republic is allowed to stand because it is impracticable for conspirators or hostile factions to find any substitute for it. It is the most an malous crisis in French history. The analo gies of the last century seem to have no bearing upon the present situation. For once a people possessing in a pre-eminent degree lucidity of political intelligence appear to be anable to discern the forces of public opinion

or to forecast what is in reserve for them. Our readers have been highly favored in reeciving every morning a cable letter from Paris containing Mr. Smalley's comments upon pass- result was that a majority of the prisonering events. So far as it has been possible for were maintained in idleness and became greata trained observer to throw light upon a situa- ly demoralized, while the prisons became a tion wherein every public actor is an ill-defined | serious charge upon the taxpayers. In 1889 figure ene mpassed with fog, he has succeeded a law-which is still in force-was passed proin interpreting what is going on above and viding that the system of productive labor in below ground. Without such luminous com- each of the prisons "shall be either the public mentary as he has supplied from morning to account system or what is known as the piece morning the ordinary news dispatches would have been utterly unintelligible. It has been most brilliant work, and has been conspicuous for its conservatism and moderation of tone.

SOME PRACTICAL REFORMS.

Mayor Gilroy at the Lotos dinner made this remark: "It seems to me that if the public of this city, if the people who criticise us so freely, would endeavor to point out in a spirit of absolute fairness where the defects exist, instead of slandering public officers who are endeavoring to do the best they can, we would have a much better government." Observations in a similar vein are heard from other officials of the town who profess to be anxious venture to take them at their word, and t mention several important reforms which it is wholly within the power of the municipal authorities to carry out.

One of these is the better lighting of the streets. A traveller entering New-York from the north sees a fine display of street lights in the thirdy populated upper districts, but when he reaches Forty-second-st, and passes downtown he is impressed with the darkness of the streets. There is perhaps no great city that is so badly lighted as New-York. Even Broadway and Fifth-ave, are dark thoroughfares with altogether too few lights; and the Bowery and the East Side are meagrely illuminated. There is hardly a street in the own below Forty-second-st, which is adequate ly lighted. Here is a practical reform which ve invite Mayor Gilroy and his associates to undertake. Let them light the streets proporly and thereby repress crime and promote the comfort of the people. Not only are more lamps essential, but the corporations with which the city has large business dealings should be compelled to furnish light of a de idedly better quality.

Another practical reform which would be velcomed by all citizens would be a renumpering and relettering of the signs at street orners. Property-owners should be compelled o have neat signs displayed at the corners of the streets and avenues. So many of the corner-lamps, which were formerly numbered, have either been removed or are not lighted that no dependence can be placed upon them : and the house walls on the four corners in the main are without signs. Owing to neglect to enforce the city ordinances, and also to a lack of intelligent supervision, it is most difficult for either a stranger or a native to get his bearings in the dimly lighted avenues and to find the street for which he is seeking. Systematic supervision and rigorous enforcement of the ordinances would speedily effect a reform which would promote the comfort

and convenience of the public. Reformation is most urgently needed in the management of the public schools. Recent events have convinced all well-informed critics that the Board of Education and the bodies of trustees in charge of the educational interests of the town are hotbeds of intrigue. We wish to speak in a tone of moderation and self-restraint, so as not to be charged with exaggeration or unfairness. What every sincere friend of the public schools deplores is the absorption of the energies of commissioners and trustees in petty political combinations and low intrigues when there are great interests to be administered with comprehensive intelligence and an enlightened mind. Vast sums are expended yearly upon the free schools of this town; but the system as a whole is not to be compared in efficiency and working power with those which are intelligently supervised and administered in Western cities. How is the inferiority of our schools to be accounted for? We do not hesitate to say that it is because the appointment of teachers and the general regulation of the system are controlled by school politicians of small

but as a rule the majority of the members are chiefly conspicuous for their talent as political intriguers. If these small-beer polities can be taken out of the management of the school, it will be a practical reform which will be most heartily commended by every good citizen.

THE STATE PRISON PROBLEM.

The annual report of the Superintendent of Prisons, which was presented to the Legislature a few days ago, shows that those institutions, instead of being self-sustaining, are one of the minor public burdens. The deficiency during the last fiscal year was \$140. 198 90. Commenting upon these figures. "The Albany Argus" says: "It is urged by some that it should not be the aim of the State to make profit out of its prison population. This is an ethical consideration that does not enter into the making of the tax budget. The taxpayer s a hard-hearted individual, and invariably fails to see the applicability of this consideration to the operation of our prison system so long as he pays the piper." Now, under the contract system as it was administered by Prison Superintendent Baker, the prisons became absolutely self-supporting, while the condition of the convicts-moral, mental and physical-was satisfactory to a very high degree. Those who advocated the continuance of the system used substantially the same language as that which "The Argus" now emlovs. But the Democratic leaders, with an we to the "labor" vote, had much to say about the impropriety of the State's making a profit out of its prison population, and practically ignored the taxpayers. The tone which this representative Democratic organ now takes indicates that it begins to occur to the Democratic leaders that it may not be good polities to ignore the wishes of the taxpayers touching the prisons.

No one proposes to return to the contract system, although it has never been demonstrated that the competition of prison labor with free labor under it worked a serious injury to the latter; and although, too, "the pepular vote," so-called, of 1883, which provided for the abolition of contract labor, was something of a humbug. The electors of the country districts were largely against the proposition to abolish. The vote was taken. as our readers are aware, after a Legislature which was Democratic in both of its branches had deliberately-owing to the cowardice of its convictions-shirked the question. From 1883 until 1889 the State cannot be said to have had a fixed prison policy-certainly it had none which suggested statesmanship. The Legislature of 1884, in obedience to "the popular vote," passed a law putting an end to the contract system. The prisons were conducted under the State account plan until 1888. In that year the Legislature passed a bill which prohibited the use of machinery in the prisons and the manufacture, even by hand, of any articles in prisons to be sold in market. The price system, or partly one or the other as thseperintendent of Prisons shall determine.

Under this law of 1889 the prisoners have been kept employed, while the competition with free labor for the most part has been insignificant. Still, the taypayers have been dissatisfied with the deficiencies which have been reported from year to year. In apparent recognition of their attitude Governor Flower in his annual message suggests that after the state assumes charge of the insane a large part of the cost of their maintenance might be saved by utilizing prison labor in the manufacture of clothing, shoes, etc., for the use of the inmates of the State hospitals. The Governor further suggests that the Superintendent improvement of municipal administration. We the prisoners at Dannemora in roadmaking in the State controls the roads for about twenty miles around about Clinton Prison, and upward of 200 convicts could be employed in this work. Both of these recommendations are practical and are worthy the careful consideration of the Legislature. Still, it is to be hoped that the existing law will not be meddled with in any radical particular. There is a growing disposition in both parties, founded upon the experience of the last ten years, to keep the prisons out of politics and to pay small heed to the crude and thoughtless demands of demagogues posing as "labor" reformers. The prisoners were employed on twenty-two different industries during the year, and the earnings were \$81,707 13 greater than those of the preceding year. And while the prisons were not self-sustaining, \$140,500 is not an alarming deficiency. It would be most unwise to abandon a policy producing such results-at least until a better one is discovered.

THE SHRINKAGE IN EXPORTS.

Exports in December, 1891, were the largest over known in any month, almost \$120,000,000. In 1892 they fell back to about the usual amount. Failure of European crops made the foreign demand in 1891 altogether exceptional, while in 1892 it was reduced to the ordinary But those limits have, in recent years, been far above the amounts previously reached, for the extraordinary movement of 1891 followed a noteworthy gain in the several years preceding. With these facts in mind, the shrinkge in exports of the principal products from \$91,725,313 last year to \$62,701,830 this year ceases to appear a sign of evil. The value of the principal products exported in December was:

Dec., 1892, 428,050,453 16,836,820 11,676,470 3,038,530 2,490,618

\$62,701,830

491,725,313

Totals It will be seen that there is an increase in value of cattle, due to an increase of over 10 per cent in number shipped. In quantity of petroleuft there was also a large increase in December, 69,000,000 gallons, against 62,000,000 in 1891, but the price has fallen so far that the value Was \$200,001 smaller. The average export price per gallon in December, 1892, was but 5 1-4 cents, against 6 1-4 cents in 1891. In most items of provisions some increase appears, and the general movement in that class was well maintained, the decrease in the aggregate value being only \$100,000, while a decrease of \$942,000 appears in a single article, for exports of bacon declined 30 per cent in quantity. Considering the great scarcity of hogs and the high price of pork in recent months, a decrease is natural

In the two great classes remaining the shrinkage was due to a perfectly normal decrease in the foreign demand, which competent observers fully expected months ago. Before the end of the crop year foreign markets had become so overcrowded with cotton that the stocks held abroad were more than a million bales beyond the usual amount, and, including this country, the excess was more than 1,600,000 bales. It was safe to predict that foreign markets would buy less until the old stock, accumulated from previous years of extraordinary yield, had been partially worked up into goods. In like manner the enormous wheat supplies of 1891 had left such unsold stocks here that prices were do-

pressed to about the lowest point ever known, and foreign markets seized the opportunity during the fall to buy much in advance of their needs, thus recuperating their stocks. It was safe to predict that in December and the rest of the crop year exports would fall much below the extraordinary movement of last year.

The export price of wheat in December 77.8 cents, against \$1.06 1-2 in the same month of 1891, and the export price of flour was \$4 52, against \$4 99 per barrel. This difference in price accounts for a part of the heavy loss in value, though of floor the exports were larger in quantity than in 1891. The decrease in exports of wheat was more than 6,000,000 bushels. There was also a large decrease in quantity of corn, in oats and in barley. In quantity of cotton exported the decrease was almost 10 per cent, or 183,000,000 pounds, but, owing to the failure of the crop in this country, a higher price was obtained, 9.21 cents per pound in 1892, against 8.87 cents in 1891. Whether the higher price will be maintained, in view of the great decrease in foreign demand, the market is now trying to determine.

Good morning, Senator Murphy! And say, Senator, have you made up your mind to condone Mr. Cleveland?

The sanitary, commercial and picturesque aspects of this cold weather are its most obvious ones. The scientific phase is less obtrusive, yet not necessarily of less importance. One has to consider the future as well as the present. Last Monday, according to official data, was the coldest lay, as a whole, in this vicinity during the cur ient season. That such would be the case was hinted at by The Tribune on December 24, in a brief discussion of the frigid weather then recently prevailing, which seemed to be a recurrence of the cold of November 23 and 24. The 27-day period in temperature, however, is not yet very erviceable in forecasting. If used empirically it will prove a snare and a delusion. But when its true cause is fully understood, and the other undulations with which it is entangled are better known, it is likely to become a valuable recourse in weather prediction.

It is whispered in the inner Democratic circles at Albany that the National Democratic Convention of '96 will be apt to do this:

For President,
EDWARD MURPHY, JR., of New-York,
For Vice-President,
CHARLES F. CRISP, of Georgia.

The city officials composing the Municipal Ruilding Commission talk and seemingly feel 23 inconcernedly about the removal of the handome and historic City Hall as if it were a matter f no greater importance than the ordering of a ew suit of clothes and the casting aside of an dd one. We feel sure that they greatly mistake the temper of the people of New-York on this subect. No one questions the desirability of a new milding commodious enough to give room for the various city offices, but few want it at the cost of destroying the present City Hall. Of course not the slightest necessity exists for doing this. Tear down or extend the old Tweed Court House. There is plenty of room for a magnificent struct-

"The Elmira Advertiser" reports that the D. B. Hill Club, of Elmira, will be in Washington on the 1th of March. Of course the members of the club want to see Edward Murphy, ir., take the oath of office as United States

Who is going to be named by Governor Flower tor Railroad Commissioner? It has been remarked that he intended to reappoint Mr. Rickard. But "The Buffalo Courier" reminds him that since the Commission was created the western part of the State has been ignored in the make-up of the membership, while "Buffalo's repeated requests for consideration have been uniformly denied." Perhaps these remarks may induce the Governor to make a Railroad Commissioner of Wilson S. Bissell--in case Mr. Cleveland does not anticipate him by giving him a Cabinet

The Lord-Justice-General led not an "animal." off with the opinion that no "bird" could possibly be intended by the statute in question, and seemed to imply that the real cruelty to the cocks was to stop their sport. "These birds," he declared, "were naturally and instinctively disposed to fight with one another, and from their earliest chickenhood indulged in fighting whenver they had a chance." He pointed out that ock-fighting was "very ancient," Julius Caesar being on record as having been a most successful ocklighter. With regard to the use of metal spurs the Lord-Justice-General remarked that nany people were of the epinion that they were nore humane than the unsheathed spur. All the other Lords of Appeal are officially reported to have concurred in this opinion, which has been delivered after due and solemn consideration by the full Bench of the highest tribunal in the land.

The publication of a daily morning edition of The Mercury," which for many years has been well-known as a Sunday paper, has been begun. The new paper presents the news in concise but effective style, and is of neat and attractive appearance. It sells for one cent, and is described as an independent Democratic journal. Some of the editorial articles show a leaning toward Tammany ympathies. William Cauldwell is the editor, Robart J McMillan the managing editor, and Jason Rogers the business manager. It probably has a large field as a one cent morning paper in this Democratic city.

PERSONAL.

a chief incidents in the journey around the world egun a few days ago by Archduke Franz Ferdinand of Austria, presumptive heir to the throne, are to be commemorated in a book, Many chapters will be ontributed by the young man himself. Dr. von Lorenz, custodian of the Vicana Museum of Natural History, is to accompany His Imperial Highness, to collect specimens for the institution over which he presides. Herr Hodek is also a member of the party, and will act as its taxiderasist. The Prince will devote much of his time to sport, and great preparations have been made in the various countries through which he is to pass to gratify the young man's desire for aunting. In India e-jeclally he will have opportunity to enjoy most exciting sport. He hopes to bring home several tiger skins as mementos of his sojourn there. The Prince is a fine marksman. History, is to accompany His Imperial Highness, to

Senator Eustis, of Loffisiana, is named in certain circles in Washington as a possible Secretary of State. Nobody pretends to say that he has been thought of at Lakewood.

Mr. Edward Murphy, jr., soon to be United States senator, is the victim of sciatica. While he was at Governor Flower's reception last week Monday evening shaking hands with hundreds of persons graciously it was noticed that he perspired freely; which some i the guests no doubt attributed to the warmth of the com or his exercise. The real explanation, how-ever, it is said, was that he was suffering intense pain. Mr. Murphy evidently has pluck, whatever else

Paderewski was persuaded to buy a ticket to the policemen's ball in Springfield, while he was in that

It is now over fifteen years since Robert E. Peary, then a graduate of Bowdoin College, went with his widowed mother to live at Fryeburg, Me., and engaged in land surveying. He was skilful and careful at soon made friends. In a vacant lot in that village, says "The Boston Transcript," are set two tones which attract much attention from strangers as they pass, and they are told that Mr. Peary placed them in establishing the meridian line, in doing which as they pass, and they are tool that Mr. Peary placed them in establishing the meridian line, in doing which he spent many winter evenings watching the north star through the telescope. Mr. Peary's residence at reveluing terminated with his appointment to a place in the office of the United States Coast Survey at Washington, D. C., a place obtained from samples of his drawing capabilities admitted in a competitive examination.

INCIDENTS IN WASHINGTON SOCIETY

VICE-PRESIDENT AND MRS. MORTON GIVE A DINNER TO BISHOP POTTER.

Washington, Jan. 17 (Special).-Vice-President and Mrs. Morton gave a dinner this evening in henor of Bishop Fotter, of New-York. The company asked to meet the Bishop included Colonel and Mrs. De-Peyster, of New-York; the British Minister and Lady Pauncefote, Chief Justice and Mrs. Fuller, Senator and Mrs. Sherman, ex-Senator and Mrs. Henderson, Colonel and Mrs. Bonaparte, Admiral Unshur, General and Mrs. Anson G. McCook, Miss Gwynn, Miss Hunt and Gardiner Hubbard.

Mrs. Morton will go to New York to-me few days to be with her daughter, Helen Morton, who, it will be remembered, met with an accident inst sum per while out driving and who has been for some weeks under the care of Dr. Sayre. These frequent visits to New York have prevented the Vice-President's wife from holding regular Wednesday receptions as in past seasons. Mrs. Morton expects, however, to receive on Wednesday of next week.

parties were also given this evening by Secretary of State and Mrs. Foster, Senator and Mrs. McMillin, Representative and Mrs. Hitt and Mrs. Audenried.

Miss Sherman, daughter of Senator Sherman, gave a luncheon to a company asked to meet Miss Campbell, daughter of Governor Campbell, of Chio. The guests daughter of Governor Campbell, of Chio. The guests were hass Foster, Miss Ellains and Miss Rusk, of the Cabinet circle; Miss Breckinridge, Miss Harter, Miss Lindsley, Miss Kate Riggs, Miss Williams and Mrs. Ross Trompson. Miss Campbell is visiting the family of secretary Elkins, and this evening Mrs. Ellains give a dinner in her honor, followed by a dinner. Mrs. McMillin's and Mrs. Audentaches dinner guests went over to the dance.

Mr. and Mrs. Calderon Carlisle gave a recep to the evening.

THE TUESDAY EVENING DANCE.

The first of two subscription dances, known as the Tue-day evening dances, took place last night at sherry's. These dances were arranged by Mrs. Philip schuyler, Mrs. George Peabody Wetmore, Mrs. W. D. sloane and Mrs. John Carlstopher Wilmerding. There were no decorations, except in the reception-room, where Mrs. Wetmore, Mrs. H. Le Grand Cannon, Mrs. W. D. Some and Mrs. Lorillard received the guests. These de orations were principally paims. The music for dancing was by Lander's Orchestra and the Hungarian Supper was served after the cotillon, which bornd. was led by Thomas F. Cushing. There were no

The subscribers to these dances, most of whom were present, were Mrs. John Jucob Astor, Mrs. Edmund Baylles, Mrs. George H. Bend, Mrs. James A. Barden, Mrs. Henry Barbey, Mrs. Walter Cutting, Mrs. S. V. R. Cruger, Mrs. Henry A. Coster, Mrs. Robert L. Clarkson, Mrs. H. Le Grand Cannon, Mrs. Francis Delatield, Mrs. Duncan Elllot, Mrs. Nicholas Fish, Mrs. Charles G. Francklyn, Mrs. Frederic Gallatin, Mrs. Ogden Goelet, Mrs. C. F. Havemeyer, Mrs. Adrian Iselin, Jr., Mrs. Van Rensselaer Kennedy, Mrs. J. Frederic Kernochan, Mrs. Luther Kountze, Mrs. J. F. D. Lanier, Mrs. Pierre Lorillard, Mrs. Levi P. Morton, Mrs. William D. Morgan, Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan, Mrs. John Minturn, Mrs. Ogden Mills, Mrs. E. T. Potler, Mrs. Alexander Van Rensselaer, Mrs. William D. Sloane, Mrs. Henry Sloane, Mrs. Lord-lard Spencer, Mrs. Philip Schuyler, Mrs. William Jay scheiffelin, Mrs. John C. Wilmerding, Mrs. George Penbody Wetmore, Mrs. Bachanan Winthrop, Mrs. Alexander S. Webb, Mrs. W. Seward Webb, Mrs. Willhim C. Whitney, Mrs. Robert Woodworth and Mrs.

James M. Waterbury.

Among those present were Colonel and Mrs. William
Jay, Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton Fish Websfer, Mr. and Mrs.
Richard Mortimer, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Clews, Brockholst Cutting, William Cutting, jr., Mr. and Mrs. George L. Rives, P. Lorillard Ronalds, jr., C.lonel Cruger, J. F. D. Lanler, James A. Burden, Dr. W. Seward Webb, Charles G. Francklyn, J. Louis Webb, G. Creighton Webb, Mr. and Mrs. C. O'D. Iselin, Philip Lydig, Alexander M. Hadden, George Pen-M. Lydig, Alexander M. Hadden, George Peabody Weimore, George Vanderbilt, Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Mr. and Mrs. H. McK. Twombly, Egerton L. Winthrop, J. Lee Tailer, Mrs. G. Griswold Gray, Mass Ethel irvin, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Wilmerding Jr., the Misses Weimore, J. Clinch Smith, merding Jr., the Misses Weimore, J. Clinch Smith, T. J. Onkley Rhinelander, Julian Kane, Miss Ruta Morgan, Miss Geraldine Morzan, the Misses Cutting, T. J. Onkley Rhinelander, Julian Kane, Miss Ruta Morgan, Miss Geraldine Morzan, the Misses Cutting, J. Stewart Barney, William D. Slonne, Miss Sloane, Duncan Elliot, Philip Benkard, Miss Lonisco De Peyster Webb, Mrs. Burke-Roche, Mr. and Mrs. Cooper Hewitt, the Misses Cameroh, A. S. Webb, Jr. W. Remsen Webb, McDougall Hawks, Langdon Erving, E. N. Tailer, Eliot Gregory, Henry Berryman, A. Lanfear Norrie, Miss Ada Smith, Sydney J. Smith, Dr. W. Seward Webb, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Webb and Miss Cora Randolph. The next and last of these dances will take place on February 14.

FOR THE TRIAL OF THE BANCROFT.

The Supreme Court of Appeals in Scotland has just issued a decree which is of interest to the sporting world of every civilized country. It has decided that cock-fighting is an innocent and altogether legal form of diversion, the decision being based on the fact that the statute which has hitherto been held to prohibit the matching of game birds expressly refers to "animals" and that a "cock" is not an "animal". The Lord-Daylin clengral led Norton, executive officer or the Bancrott: Chief Engaged. The Naval Academy practice cruiser will leave here Norton, executive officer of the Bancroft; Chief En-Smith, on special construction duty; Ensign W. L. Dold, and Naval Constructor Joseph Fraster.

GOOD WORK DONE FOR YOUNG MEN.

The eighth anniversary of the Young Men's Institute, at No. 222 Bowery, was held last night in the Institute Hall. No. 222 Bowery, was held last night in the Institute Hall.

There was a large attendance and the report of the secretary, Dr. D. E. Yarnell, showed a marked increase in each of the lines of work maintained by the Institute.

Addresses full of encouragement and commendation for the work were made by Theron G. Strong and the Rev. Dr. Dayld H. Green, of St. Bartholement's Protection. copal Church. The Hatton Malo Quartet also sang, William M. Kingsley presided, and among others preside were the Rev. Mr. Tyndall, of the Broome Street Tabel nacie, and the Rev. Sydney G. Law, the chaplain of the Tombs.

GRAND ARMY ME! INSTALL OFFICERS.

The twenty-third annual installation of officers of Far-ragut Post, No. 75, G. A. R., was held last night at the Lion Park Casine. The installing officer was Colonel Floyd Clarkson, and those installed were Robert S. Hellierty, commander; Alexander P. Joralemen, senior vice-commander; B. D. Blanchard, Jr., junior vice-commander; William J. Kinnalid, adjutant; James A. Duffey, quartermaster: John W. Grows, chaplain, James T. Horn, surgeon: William A. Delaney, officer of the day: Michael Hoy, officer of the guard; Henry E. Smith, day; Michael Hoy, officer of the guard; Henry E. Smith, sergeant-major; James McDermott, quartermaster-sergeant; Dennis Mahoney, ensign, and William Dowd, color-sergeant. After the installation ceremony there was dancing. The floor committee was composed of William J. Kinnaird, Charles B. Weram, William A. Delaney, William Dowd, George F. Saunders, E. Fitzgerald, Charles Gutnicht, E. B. Murphy, Samuel J. Stafford, B. D. Blanchard, William H. Dominick, Edward Kennedy, Hugh Stewart, Robert S. Grace, Alexander T. Jorslemon, James Reynolds and Robert Wallenfels

OFFICERS OF THE JEWELLERS' LEAGUE.

The Jewellers' League of the City of New-York, which a beneficiary and a mutual benefit alliance, sixteenth annual meeting last evening at the Masonis Hall, West Twenty-third-st. and Sixth-ave. The series Hall, West Twenty-third-st. and Sixth-ave. The serietary and treasurer's report showed a membership of 2,710; a cash sum on hand of \$31,722 18, and a reserve find of \$141,158 99. A change in the constitution of the orsas-ization was decided upon so that hereafter the funds may be invested in such securities as those allowed the savings institutions by the laws of the State. Heretofore the society has only bought bonds of New-York City. County and State. The officers elected for the following year are Henry Hayes, president; James P. Snow, first vice-president; John R. Greason, second vice-president; J. B. Bowden, third vice-president; George R. Howa, fourth vice-president, and William L. Sexton, secretary fourth vice-president, and William L. Sexton, se

PLANS OF A BIG HOTEL COMPANY.

The Columbus Company, which was incorporated at Albany on Monday, with a capital of \$400,000 proposes to build and conduct hotels in New York City. The company long one or two new hotel buildings will be put up.
"Only a few hotel companies own their own buildings, said Charles A. Fuller, who is one of the corporates.
"but we propose to have our own buildings as well as conduct the hotels. The new hotels we will build will all to uptown and will be for family use. They will all be conducted under the management of the Columbus

A SENSIBLE SUGGESTION.

From The New-York Sun.

"The Union and Advertiser" avers that the post of Private Secretary has been offered to St. Clar McKelway, of Brooklyn. Well, why not! He is honest, he is capable, and he is faithful to the Constitution. A good man.

AN EQUALLY SENSIBLE DECISION. Front The Mail and Express

Mr. McKelway: "I have not been offered the post of Private Secretary by President Cleveland or by any one else. The kindly estimate of me must have been formed from a too flattering opinion of my editorship of 'The Engle.' That being so, the duty is imposed on me to stay right here and to been on editing The Engle," until I can grow up to said deserve the encomium. That is just what I propose to do."